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advance upon all previous American writing concerning state taxation. The book is accurately printed and admirably indexed.

CHARLES H. HULL.

Mr. Brooks Adams relates, in the preface to his *Law of Civilization and Decay* (New York, Macmillan and Co., 1895, pp. x, 302), that his *Emancipation of Massachusetts* led him to study more thoroughly certain aspects of the Reformation, and that these studies led him still farther back into a more general study of history, until there gradually shaped itself in his mind the theory of history which he has presented in this volume. To the reader of the book who judges it from the standpoint of the special student of the facts of history, it seems a marked example of the influence which, consciously or unconsciously, the so-called "fall of Rome" usually exerts upon the thinking of men in regard to the course of history. For him, the book strongly emphasizes the conclusion to which many considerations must have led him, that one of the things most imperatively demanded before any very complete work can be done upon the general course of history is the minute study of the fall of Rome by some one who is not merely a thoroughly trained historical critic, but who is a thoroughly trained economist as well.

The author considers the course of history to be a regular alternation between one stage in which society is loosely organized, controlled by fear as the active cause, and of a military and imaginative type, and another in which society is highly centralized, controlled by greed, and of an economic type. The first changes into the second through the accumulation of capital, and the second changes back into the first through the extinction of the productive power under a capitalistic organization. Rome gained its empire by the strength of its military class, but at once began the development of a capitalistic class which became so powerful as to control the state, and finally to destroy the producing class. This left Rome defenceless, and the Germans easily entered and introduced a new age in which the imagination again became the controlling force. Thus was produced the theocracy of Gregory VII. and the Crusades. But the Crusades brought the West into contact with the two highest civilizations of the time,—the Eastern Empire in the final stages of centralization, and the Arabs at the meridian of their material splendor,—and this contact introduced an age of economic competition in Europe. Gradually a struggle came on between the imagination, represented by the priests, and the new economic force in which the money power gained a complete victory. This victory is the Reformation, which put the state under the control of the capitalistic class as in Rome. Since then there has been a steadily increasing centralization of society, and a more and more powerful capitalistic organization, which has reached its highest point in the present century. Now all signs point to the fact that we are approaching a second change back into another military and imaginative age.

The book is very suggestive ; it presents a theory of history which must

be reckoned with ; and it is remarkable for the skill with which the facts are selected. Its chief defects are a somewhat uncritical use of authorities, a failure to make the bearing of all the details upon the main line of the thought perfectly clear, and its decidedly one-sided treatment of a very complex development.

*A Manual of Greek Antiquities*, by Percy Gardner, Lincoln and Merton Professor of Classical Archæology at Oxford, and Frank Byron Jevons, classical tutor in the University of Durham (New York, Charles Scribner's Sons, 1895, pp. xii, 736), aims "to compress into a single volume an introduction to all the main branches of Hellenic antiquities—social, religious, and political." It does not supplant the *Dictionary of Antiquities* nor the larger German handbooks, but it gives a connected account of the outlines of the subject. Often it does more. It is, moreover, exceedingly interesting : frequently there is a sense of personal contact with the sources. Necessarily we find a rearrangement of facts that are more or less familiar, but much material will be fresh to the reader who has not followed recent archæological investigations.

Mr. Gardner treats of : The Surroundings of Greek Life ; Religion and Mythology ; Cultus ; The Course of Life ; Commerce. Different subjects are discussed with varying degrees of completeness ; sometimes the treatment will seem too meagre, but students of history will find many discriminating generalizations on men and manners. Books VI.-IX., written by Mr. Jevons, will contain for historical students perhaps even more of interest. The Homeric State, the Spartan, Cretan, and Athenian Constitutions, are treated of at length ; then Slavery and War ; and, finally, in Book IX., The Theatre ; the author defending the old-fashioned belief in the Vitruvian stage.

The Greek student will, it is hoped, be shocked by the false accents. In the first sixty-five pages there are fifteen such mistakes ; e.g. on page 48 occur four instances, and it is puzzling, too, to find the φιάλαι there described as made to "hold solids." The wood-cut of the Acropolis (p. 16)—to say nothing of its antiquated character—is blurred, as are some others ; usually the illustrations are judicious and helpful.

Mr. W. H. Buckler's *Origin and History of Contract in Roman Law down to the End of the Republican Period*, the Yorke Prize Essay for 1893 (Cambridge, University Press, 1895, pp. vii, 228), is devoted exclusively to the historical development of the different forms of contract at Rome up to the beginning of the empire, and accordingly the main object is the ascertaining the origin of each form, and the fixing the period in which it attained legal significance. The author is familiar with the best modern authorities, and has summed up clearly and in convenient form many of the accepted opinions. He has also taken occasion to state his own opinions in refutation of many hitherto held, but is not convincing in his theorizing. The regal period and that of the XII Tables naturally afford the best opportunity for

the expression of novel views. Of this he takes advantage, in the regal period, in connection with the origin of *sponsio*, the nature of *nexus*, etc., and concludes the chapter by criticising the statement "that the earliest known contracts were couched in a particular form of words." In the period of the XII Tables one may notice particularly his distinction between *nuncupatio* and *dictum*, his novel view as to the origin of *vadimonium* and the *actio ex causa depositi*. He curiously seems to regard the XII Tables as mainly the creation of new law.

In treating of the contracts of the later republic, Mr. Buckler deals first with the formal ones, then with those of the *jus gentium*, and lastly with certain contracts not classified as such by the jurists. In the first, which affords most opportunity for original speculation, he is least successful. In the second, he finds the origin of *emptio* in the necessary sales and purchases by the state, and a similar origin of *locatio*. All other contractual relations of this period arose later under the edict *Pacta conventa*, and were protected at first by an *actio in factum*, and only later, in most cases, by an *actio in jus*. It may be questioned whether too much importance has not been attributed, in fixing the dates of the legal recognition of the several contracts, to the allusions to, or silence concerning the same, on the part of non-legal writers such as Cicero and Plautus. Still, where authorities are scant, the most must be made of those existing, and the author has certainly been guided by this maxim in treating of this subject full of vexed questions.

Bishop Westcott of Durham has gathered into a little volume certain *Historical Essays* by his predecessor, the late Bishop Lightfoot (London and New York, Macmillan, pp. xiii, 245). The essays are so various as to give a quite miscellaneous character to the volume. The three essays on Christian life in the second and third centuries were read as lectures in St. Paul's Cathedral, and have a homiletic tone. The rehearsal of heroic days was to kindle resolve and ennoble thought. At the same time a scientific purpose chose the period intervening between the supernatural assistance of apostolic inspiration and the secular assistance of alliance with the state to explain the success of Christianity by the vital energy of its own ideas. The facts are all familiar, and the interest lies in the author's evaluation of them, and in the solid merits of his style. A stronger and more adequate exposition of the thesis was perhaps prevented by the restraints of ecclesiasticism. That Christianity won by satisfying the best moral and religious insights of men is an argument only weakened by leaning to Augustine's unhistorical view that Christianity was the only life in a decrepit and dying world. The second and third essays, dealing with the motives of persecution and the superiority of Christian worship, contain just appreciations, but the first, on the moral transformation of society, is most unsatisfactory. The illustrations are the least telling. The absence of infanticide among Christians is unfortunately made an indictment of the moral standards of paganism. Surely many pagan protests could have been

quoted, and the more perfect correspondence of precept and conduct in the Church is linked with the fact that a religion exposed to persecution attracts only the most earnestly moral elements of society. Another instance, opposition to the institution of slavery, is purely imaginary. Christian ideas can be used in behalf of emancipation, but they were not. It is not true that the Church "fearlessly carried this principle" of the equality of all men in Christ, and the institution of slavery was more endangered by Ulpian's dictum, "jure naturali omnes liberi nascuntur . . . quod ad jus naturale attinet, omnes homines aequales sunt," than by an assertion of religious equality before God. Had Lightfoot indulged in quotations, only two were possible: the Apostolic Constitutions, IV. 9, which probably means the redemption of Christians who have been reduced to slavery under pagan masters; and Ignatius to Polycarp, IV., which vetoes a wish for emancipation! That Pius, bishop of Rome, had a slave brother is far from certain, and the original servitude of Callistus proves nothing for Church liberality; we only know it as told to his discredit by Hippolytus. Yet, granting the case, the Church did not keep to this standard. Jerome and the bishop of Jerusalem taunt each other with the ordination of slaves, and Leo I. (Ep. IV.) describes such ordination as a pollution of the sacred ministry, and an infringement of the rights of masters.

Of the remaining essays the longest consists of two lectures, delivered at Edinburgh, on England during the latter half of the thirteenth century. The first deals with the political and constitutional history of the period, the second with the history of architecture and of the universities. They are learned, sound, and agreeable discourses, but contain nothing of importance that is either original or profound.

We have received from the University of Minnesota a useful pamphlet of fifty-four pages entitled *Outlines and Documents of English Constitutional History during the Middle Ages*, edited by Professor Charles L. Wells and Mr. F. M. Anderson. The syllabus is one which may with profit be used in other universities. A large number of the documents in Stubbs's *Charters* are here presented in translation. In the bibliographies, it is a misfortune that an alphabetical order is preserved. The pamphlet contains not a few misprints.

*The Development of the French Monarchy under Louis VI, Le Gros, 1108-1137.* A Dissertation presented to . . . the University of Chicago, in Candidacy for the Degree of Doctor of Philosophy, by James Westfall Thompson, A.B. (Chicago, The University, 1895, pp. xii, 114).—American history undoubtedly offers the easiest and most fruitful field of original investigation for American students. The library facilities that our country affords are so comparatively inadequate to the elucidation of the minuter problems of European history, and our want of manuscript sources is so entire, that the American investigator who cannot transfer the scene of his labors, for a time at least, across the ocean, works at a decided disad-

vantage, as compared with his English or continental colleague, if he attacks a European and especially a mediæval theme. Yet such studies must be undertaken if our graduate schools are to cultivate breadth of historic knowledge as well as accuracy of historic method; and the roll of American writers upon European themes is a sufficient proof that much of value may be accomplished in this field. Dr. Thompson deserves credit for having swerved from the usual path of the American graduate student in history and chosen the more arduous course. On the whole, he has been rewarded with a good degree of success. His sketch of the French monarchy under Louis VI. is a conscientious, painstaking piece of work, based on an extensive acquaintance with the sources and literature of the subject. In especial, his voluminous bibliography is to be commended. His portrait of the French king and his account of the methods by which the royal power was exercised and augmented, give little ground for dissent. But it is Dr. Thompson's misfortune that the special field chosen has been made so fully his own by M. Achille Luchaire, whose elaborate investigations into this portion of Capetian history have appeared in a series of monographs and volumes beginning in 1880, that what was left for the laborious gathering of the American gleaner contains little that is novel. Nor is the writer's treatment of the several heads into which he divides his theme as extensive as it might profitably have been made. This is conspicuously the case in the chapter entitled "Administrative Organization;" and a similar criticism is deserved by that headed "The Liberation of the Realm." Dr. Thompson's own sympathies, it is probable, were most aroused by the rising manifestations of the Third Estate. At all events, his work is to be seen at its best in the section designated "King and Communes; Royalty and the Popular Classes." The essay under review has worth in itself; but its highest value is as a promise of yet better things in the future from its author.

W. W.

*The King's Peace*, by F. A. Inderwick, Q.C. (New York, Macmillan and Co., 1895, pp. xxiv, 254), is the second in the Social England series, edited by Mr. Kenelm D. Cotes. In this book, Mr. Inderwick has presented a sketch of the English courts of law, their officers, jurisdictions, and procedure. The history of the courts is divided by the author into five periods, marked by the dominance, alternately, of the principle of centralization and decentralization, by the existence of national or local courts, of uniform or varied powers. The special topics discussed are the courts of general jurisdiction, of local jurisdiction, of special jurisdiction, as the manorial courts, the forest courts, the admiralty courts, and the Star Chamber; the officers of the courts,—the chancellor, the justiciar, the barons, and the serjeants-at-law; and the procedure,—by compurgation, by ordeal, and by torture.

The value of the book is qualified by the character of the premises: That the English law, the English peace, is the King's law and the King's peace, is the theory of the older jurists. Happily, however, the text is

not followed, and it is in other and minor matters that the author's legal conservatism is especially observable. In the discussion of the forest courts and law, in particular, he maintains the validity of the Forest Charter of Cnut, Dr. Liebermann to the contrary notwithstanding. Again, in the discussion of the influence of the Roman law upon English law, he hazards a doubt, in spite of Mr. Maitland's recent assurances on that subject.

In spite of these failures, the failures rather of a legal antiquarian than of an historian, the book will possess a value and an interest for the general reader, an interest enhanced by several well-chosen illustrations, and a value increased by the presentation of a short bibliography.

In a little cardboard-bound volume of 114 pages, among the Publications of the University of Pennsylvania (Series in Philology, Literature, and Archaeology, Vol. IV., No. 2), Professor E. P. Cheyney has brought together, arranged, and commented on almost every scrap of printed information concerning the rural changes in England in the Tudor period (*Social Changes in England in the Sixteenth Century, as reflected in Contemporary Literature. Part I. Rural Changes*). He has had the happy idea of adding a reproduction, in miniature, of one of the Oxfordshire open-field maps, published in 1889, by the Clarendon Press, at the instance of the late Mr. Mowat, but already very difficult to get hold of; and of adding, also, a reproduction of an excellent photograph, recently taken by himself, of an open-field still existing near Coblenz. These are welcome reinforcements to the maps in Mr. Seebohm's *English Village Community*; and may, we will hope, penetrate to "purely literary" circles, where Mr. Seebohm is perhaps unknown.

The publication is one among many recent indications of the growing interest in the economic side of history; and it forms an excellent introduction to the subject. But it could be wished that Professor Cheyney had not shown quite so much tender mercy for the literary students as to refrain almost entirely, as here he does, from expressing his own opinion on some of the legal and economic questions, still under discussion, in regard to the enclosure movement. On the former, he would have got some help from Professor Maitland's *History of English Law*, and on the latter from Professor Hasbach's *Die englischen Landarbeiter*. W. J. A.

An attractive little volume is issued in limited edition by George H. Richmond and Co., of New York, under the title *A Letter written on October 4, 1589, by Captain Cuellar of the Spanish Armada to his Majesty King Philip II., recounting his Misadventures in Ireland and elsewhere after the Wreck of his Ship* (pp. x, 109). The book is labelled *Spanish Armada Tract Number 1*, but no announcement is made respecting subsequent issues, nor respecting the scope of the series. This first tract is translated by Henry D. Sedgwick, Jr., from the Spanish text given in Captain Fernandez Duro's *La Armada Invencible*. The letter is a very interesting one,

and gives a graphic picture of the demoralization of the Armada as it made its fatal attempt to circumnavigate Scotland and Ireland, and of the sufferings of the multitudes who were wrecked on the Irish coast. Cuellar was wrecked in O'Rourke's country, and with many romantic adventures made his way to that of O'Cahan, where he finally found ship for Scotland. His picture of the condition of Ireland is sufficiently horrible. "To sum up," he says, "in that country there is neither justice nor right, and everybody does what he likes. These savages liked us very much, for they knew that we were great enemies to the heretics and had come against them, and had it not been for them, not one of us would now be alive. We were very grateful to them for this, although they were the first to rob and plunder those of us who reached the land alive."

Mr. C. H. Firth has put the world greatly in his debt by bringing to light interesting manuscripts long lying obscure in the library of Worcester College, Oxford. Chief among these are the papers of William Clarke, secretary to the Council of the Army, 1647–1649, and to General Monck and the commanders of the army in Scotland, 1651–1660, which Mr. Firth edited for the Camden Society. The *Journal of Joachim Hane, 1653–1654* (Oxford, B. H. Blackwell; London, T. Fisher Unwin, 1896, pp. xxxii, 103), another find of Mr. Firth's in the library of Worcester College, has but small worth as compared with the Clarke Papers. Hane was a German military engineer, attached to Cromwell in the latter years of the Civil War, and employed by him at last in secret service in France. In that country he spent some months, during which sojourn, becoming discovered, he underwent the most painful trials, living constantly in danger of torture and death. After his return to England he described his adventures in the record now for the first time brought forth and printed.

Little interest attaches to the figure of Hane. He was a foreign soldier who at the close of the Thirty Years' War, like hundreds more, drifted across to England, where fighting was still going on. The record shows him to have been pious after the fashion of the time; he was trustworthy and had skill in his profession. He was quite untouched, however, by any of the greatness which marked some of the figures in daily contact with him. The Journal forms a pendant, appropriate enough, to the Clarke Papers, but deserves no large amount of attention. For such a hand as that of Mr. Firth, the careful introduction and notes seem like labor hardly well bestowed.

J. K. H.

It is not altogether easy to decide upon the amount of attention that a historical review ought to give to *The Life and Writings of Turgot, Comptroller-General of France, 1774–1776*, "edited for English readers" by W. Walker Stephens (London, Longmans, Green and Co., 1895, pp. ix, 331). With the aid mainly of Condorcet's and M. Léon Say's biographies, of the editions of Turgot's works by Dupont de Nemours and Daire, and of the general histories of France, Mr. Stephens has put together, in workman-

like fashion and readable form, a brief (155 pp.), and of course sketchy life of Turgot, with abundant quotations from his authorities. To this is appended a translation of certain "Selected Writings of Turgot," including the larger part of the *Éloge de Gournay*. It cannot but be regretted, in spite of the reasons here assigned (p. 229), that Mr. Stephens did not see fit to give us a translation of the *Réflexions sur la Formation et la Distribution des Richesses*; for that, reprinted in 1859, in one of the Overstone volumes of Economical Tracts, is practically inaccessible to most students.

There is thus absolutely nothing original in Mr. Stephens's volume, and even for the English reader unable to use French books, little that he will not find in Mr. Morley's essay, and Mr. Masson's translation from M. Léon Say. Mr. Stephens, moreover, shows no great knowledge of eighteenth-century French thought in general, or of economic thought in particular; and he has missed an excellent opportunity to give us a *résumé* in English of the literature that has recently grown up—at the hands chiefly of Professor Oncken—concerning the Physiocratic group to which Turgot belonged. Nevertheless the book makes no pretence to be what it is not; it is written with a sympathy which ought to prove contagious with those who take it up knowing nothing of its subject; and in any college where classes study French history or the history of political economy, without being able to read French,—and we cannot but fear that such cases are not unknown,—it will be interesting and therefore useful.

W. J. A.

M. Anatole Leroy-Beaulieu (*Israel among the Nations; a Study of the Jews and Antisemitism*, translated by Frances Hellman; New York, G. P. Putnam's Sons, 1895, pp. xxiii, 385) has studied the Jew for the noblest of purposes. A disciple of him who said *Beati pacifici*, he writes to promote the advent of a kingdom which is "peace through justice" for all classes and all individuals. Reciting the modern emancipation of the Jews after the initiative of France in 1791, he estimates the present distribution and movement of this population, and proceeds to show the folly of the present revival of antagonism to the people thus recently made conspicuous by the free exercise of their talents. This antagonism has the triple strength of religious intolerance, national or racial exclusiveness, and mercantile competition. The economic aspect is here neglected with the promise of another volume on "the rôle played by money among the nations of to-day."

M. Leroy-Beaulieu has an easy task in showing the groundlessness of religious apprehensions concerning Judaism, and neatly confounds the dread felt for Jews as dangerous to national ideals by showing that the identification of religious and national unity is a lower—Oriental and Slavic—stage of development, which western Europe outgrew in the experiences of the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries. The superstition is thus reduced to one remaining element; our author divides in order to conquer.

The racial antagonism is then undermined by attempting to show that

Jewish blood belongs to all Western peoples and that the Jews have a large admixture of Aryan stock. These positions are finely strategic, but the campaign after all has rather the air of a prolonged skirmish. Most readers have patience for a little more system and consecutiveness along with the epigrammatic diversion. Moreover, Mr. Flinders Petrie's recent discussion of the meaning of race suggests that M. Leroy-Beaulieu has not succeeded in performing "the vanishing trick" with the Jewish race.

Since Antisemitism has no substantial basis, how has it come to pass? The author claims to write both as a Christian and a Frenchman, and we are not surprised that this disturbance in "the Europe of the Hohenzollerns" (p. 370) is no mere case of atavism. The craze started in Germany in 1879. It is a *Kulturkampf*. It was the retort of German Catholicism in the anticlerical campaign, led by Berlin journals under Jewish editors. "Make front against Rome" was answered by "Make front against New Jerusalem," and the cry was then caught up by Prussian Protestants and passed to the priests of Russia and the Catholics of Austria and France. It is a blundering diagnosis of the malady of institutional decay, and the blunder is in origin the offspring of "Teutonic pride." Possibly the promised volume on the money power will elucidate this.

Several admirable and entertaining chapters discuss the physical, mental, and moral traits and aptitudes of the Jew, arguing that the peculiar differentiation of the Jew is largely due to enforced isolation in the past, and that Jewish particularism must vanish in the process of free assimilation to national organisms. For the Judaism that would survive only as a cosmopolitan religion, M. Leroy-Beaulieu has the noblest sentiments of respect and good-will.

F. A. C.

The Directors of the Old South Work have served the convenience of many libraries, students, and teachers of history by putting their valuable series of *Old South Leaflets* into bound volumes, each volume containing twenty-five leaflets. Two volumes have now been made up. The usefulness of the series is perceived anew upon a glance at these fifty issues. Without specifying the many documents which have been printed in order to illustrate topics of local history or other special topics from time to time taken up in the Old South courses, it may suffice to enumerate those which illustrate the constitutional history of the United States: the Constitution, the Articles of Confederation, the Declaration of Independence, Vane's *Healing Question*, the Charter of Massachusetts Bay, the Fundamental Orders of Connecticut, Franklin's Plan of Union, the Ordinance of 1787, and the essential constitutional documents of the period of the English Commonwealth, such as the Petition of Right, the Grand Remonstrance, the Scottish National Covenants, the Agreement of the People, and the Instrument of Government. Historical and bibliographical notes accompany each number.

M. René de Kerallain's *La Jeunesse de Bougainville et la Guerre de Sept Ans* (privately reprinted from the *Revue Historique*, Paris, 1896,

pp. 190) is an answer to what the author thinks the misleading statements of the Abbé Casgrain. While serving in Canada, Bougainville wrote numerous letters, a journal, and memoirs, in all of which he speaks in disparaging terms of the Canadian military and civil service. The officers, he says, were ignorant of the art of war as known in Europe, they allowed by their negligence, if they did not encourage, the atrocious massacres by the Indians of English prisoners; and corruption ruled in the commissariat department to such an extent that the French troops were on the verge of starvation. Bougainville even accuses (erroneously) the Governor, the Marquis de Vaudreuil, a Canadian by birth, of sharing in this robbery. The Abbé Casgrain, an ardent Canadian patriot, in his *Montcalm et Lévis* and in some volumes of documents edited by him for the Quebec government, turns the attack upon Bougainville, whom he describes as a Jansenist, a gambler, a roué, and more. M. de Kerallain, writing on behalf of the descendants of Bougainville, excuses his late reply because, as he hints designedly, the Abbé's book has only recently become known in France. Probably, however, no one regrets more than the Abbé the tardy interest that the French have shown in his work. He is said now as an editor to have been careless about securing a pure text, to have arranged his documents uncritically, and to have added too few notes; as an author to copy Parkman servilely, to make unfulfilled claims to original research, and above all to show peculiar venom towards Bougainville. This is especially evident, M. de Kerallain thinks, in the charge that Bougainville was to blame for the massacre of the English sick and wounded at Fort George, and he now shows that Bougainville was a junior officer there and in no way responsible for what was done. The author writes angrily, but is master of the literature of his subject and gives copious citations of authorities. The numerous letters of Bougainville, some now printed for the first time, show him as an affectionate relative, a keen observer, a piquant writer, and a high-minded soldier. M. de Kerallain promises a complete history of Bougainville's long and varied career.

G. M. W.

The American Jewish Historical Society has issued No. 4 of its *Publications*, containing papers presented at the third annual meeting, held at Washington, in December, 1894. Two of the papers are of much interest, those of Dr. Cyrus Adler on the trial of Jorge de Almeida by the Inquisition in Mexico, and of Dr. George A. Kohut on Jewish Martyrs of the Inquisition in South America; the rest are of little importance. Dr. Adler describes, from manuscript materials found in a book-store in Washington, the trial of a Jew, who, in 1609, having fled, was condemned in his absence by the Holy Office at Mexico and burned in effigy. The documents give an interesting picture of the position and life of the Marranos in that city. Dr. Kohut's paper contains a large amount of learned and interesting matter, but conveys it in a confused order and with little regard to the distinction between original and second-hand authorities.

Mr. William F. Boogher of Washington, D.C., issues, in a volume under the title of *Miscellaneous Americana* (W. F. Boogher, Room 6, 1339 F Street, Washington; or Dando Publishing Co., 34 South Third Street, Philadelphia), a number of historical pieces which had been originally intended for issue in monthly parts. A large part of the volume consists of documents, many of which are of extreme interest. Among these may be signalized the will of Robert Morris of Oxford, Md. (father of the financier); a letter of Samuel Allinson of Burlington, N.J., to Elias Boudinot, in relation to the testimony of Quakers against negro slavery; a letter of Gouverneur Morris regarding the opening of the States-General; a letter of the London printer, William Strahan, written in 1770; a long letter of Hugh Hammersley to Governor Sharpe of Maryland (1767). Mr. Henry Phillips, Jr., contributes a considerable number of extracts from English magazines of 1731 and 1732 relating to America and especially to the southernmost colonies. Several letters written by Mrs. John Jay in Spain and France to Mrs. Robert Morris (1780-1783) have also a certain interest as a picture of European society as it presented itself to the mind of an American lady. Of the original articles which are included in the miscellany, the greater number are connected with the history of Philadelphia and the surrounding region. An exception is Mr. Edward Ingle's article on "The Parish in Virginia," but this appeared in 1885 in the Johns Hopkins University Studies.

No accessible collection of material relating to the political history of the thirty years succeeding the Revolution (aside from those in the library of the Department of State) is so important as the mass of Pickering Papers possessed by the Massachusetts Historical Society. The Society has performed a service of inestimable value to careful students of this period by printing, as Vol. VIII. of the Sixth Series of its Collections, an *Historical Index* to these papers. The index has been prepared upon an admirable plan and with consummate care. It makes a volume of 580 pages, containing an abstract of every letter, with an entry under every important subject alluded to therein. The entries of subjects, of persons writing to Colonel Pickering, and of persons to whom he wrote, are all embraced in one alphabetical arrangement, but with such typographical distinctions as make it easy to determine to which of these three classes the entry belongs. The indexing was performed by Miss Harriet E. Green, under the direction of a committee of which the late Mr. Edward J. Lowell was chairman, but which finally consisted of Messrs. C. C. Smith, A. L. Lowell, Roger Wolcott, and S. F. McCleary. The manuscript collection indexed consists of 58 volumes, illustrating with great fulness the history of events in the Revolutionary War connected with the offices of adjutant-general and quartermaster-general, of affairs in the Wyoming valley after the war, of the business of the postmaster-general, secretary of war, and secretary of state during Colonel Pickering's tenure of those offices, and of federal politics during a long period.

The Government Printing Office has begun the issue of the *Official Records of the Union and Confederate Navies in the War of the Rebellion*. The work of preparation has been going on since 1884. The plan of publication contemplates the issue of three series. The first is to embrace the reports, orders, and correspondence, both Union and Confederate, relating to all naval operations on the Atlantic and Gulf coasts and inland waters of the United States during the Civil War, together with the operations of vessels acting singly, either as cruisers or privateers, in different parts of the world. The second series is to embrace the reports, orders, and correspondence relating to the administration of naval affairs, such as the construction and outfit of the two navies, matters relating to naval captures and prisoners, etc. The third series is to embrace papers not belonging to the first two. The first series is to consist of seven principal divisions, relating respectively to the operations of the cruisers during the war, to the initial operations in the Gulf of Mexico, to the initial operations on the Atlantic coast, to the operations on the Potomac and Rappahannock rivers during the whole war, to the history of the Atlantic blockading squadrons, to that of the Gulf blockading squadrons, and to the operations on the Western rivers. Two volumes have now been issued, designated respectively as *53d Congress, 3d Session, House Misc. Doc. 58*, and *54th Congress, 1st Session, House Doc. 36*. The former presents in 890 pages the papers relating to the operations of the Union and Confederate cruisers down to the end of the year 1862, the latter (921 pages) continues the same to the end of March, 1864.

A little volume of extraordinary interest to the student of American social history is that of Judge John H. Stiness, entitled *A Century of Lotteries in Rhode Island, 1744-1844*, published as No. 3 in the second series of Mr. S. S. Rider's *Rhode Island Historical Tracts* (Providence, 1896, 123 pp.). Though it is certain that lotteries existed as early as 1733, definite knowledge of them begins with that authorized by the General Assembly in 1744. The narrative closes with the winding-up of the last lottery by reason of prohibitions in the constitution of 1842. The author's careful research reveals between these dates a number of lotteries so enormous as to raise his theme into a subject of the greatest importance in the social history of the state. That Rhode Island was in a peculiar degree infested with these enterprises is not probable (she was the fourth state to prohibit them), yet the author shows that in the first twenty-five years, few and poor as were the inhabitants, the grants amounted to \$1,250,000. In the three years from 1827 to 1830 they were over \$4,000,000. Churches and educational institutions and public improvements of all sorts figure in the pages as the beneficiaries of the grant. Fac-similes of a great variety of lottery tickets, beginning with that of 1744, illustrate the monograph.

Mr. C. W. Raines, formerly librarian of the State Library of Texas, has placed all students of Southwestern history under great obligations by his *Bibliography of Texas* (Austin, Gammel Book Co., pp. 268), in which he

catalogues an enormous number of books and pamphlets relating to Texas, and furnishes a complete collation of the laws of the Republic and State. Beside titles bearing upon Texan history, a great many titles of books written by Texans or printed in Texas are included. Yet since manifestly not all such are included, it is hard to say whether the plan of the book is that of a historical or of a general bibliography. Neither the title nor the preface gives a clear idea of the author's plan. The work has been done with great industry and zeal, and the book will be indispensable to all who work in Texan history. Yet no careful student will fail to wish frequently during his use of it, that it had been made with more accuracy and with more knowledge of the refinements of bibliography. Examination shows many cases in which even the alphabetical order is not perfectly preserved ; there is hardly a Spanish title in the book in which there is not a misprint ; and the same must be said of many of the French and German titles. Other errors and infelicities are not uncommon. The book is clearly printed.